

Ingram, Kenneth. *Sex-morality To-morrow*. London, 1940. George Allen & Unwin. Pp. 173. Price 6s.

THIS book paints no picture of some remote and unattainable Utopia. In depicting what he hopes will transpire to-morrow, the author is only telling us what he thinks ought to happen, and could happen, to-day.

He bases his conception of sexual morality on love and the altruism implicit in love. Actions motivated by mutual love, he considers, are necessarily good and do not require the attention of either censor or policeman. Indeed, such is the nature of love that when it ceases to be free, it ceases to be itself. His definition of love is a broad one. It need be neither permanent, nor exclusive, nor even heterosexual; and the author does not maintain that all love is of the same ethical quality. Rather, he is insistent that variety of sexual conduct is only to be expected in human civilization.

There is an excellent chapter on sex education in which the author (like Dr. William Brend in *Sacrifice to Attis*) points out the deplorable results of allowing those who regard sex as evil, and idealize celibacy, to attempt to asexualize adolescent life. While these ideas obtain, the author believes, little can be expected from co-education.

It is easy to raise piecemeal objections to this book. If we are to maintain the family as the main influence in rearing the young, I doubt whether love is not too unstable a foundation on which entirely to base marriage, and whether the extreme facility for divorce advocated in the book would be eugenically desirable. At the same time, the author realizes that extra-matrimonial sexuality in both men and women is quite consistent with loyalty to the family unit.

Again, the deleterious influence of inverts on the development of normal men and women is probably underestimated. In this connection, it is odd that one who writes so much about homosexuality as the author of this book should be so ignorant of the law as to say that it is the Criminal Law Amendment Act "which sentences the homosexual to penal servitude." The Criminal Law

Amendment Act of 1885 penalizes "gross indecency with another male person" by a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour. Penal servitude can only be given under an Act of 1533 which penalizes actual sodomy whether homosexual or heterosexual. The book contains an interesting account of the manner in which the late Sir Ernest Wild earned himself the sobriquet, "the blackmailers' friend."

The confusion often made between abortion and infanticide is, I feel, treated too tenderly by the author; as also the work of the late J. D. Unwin. It is useless for Mr. Ingram to attempt to draw a distinction between Dr. Unwin's advocacy of prohibitive regulations and his other conclusions. A return to what are essentially the punitive sanctions of primitive societies lies at the very foundations of the theme of *Sex and Culture*; while in the recently published *Hopousia* we learn that the virginity tests of the new barbarism will be carried out by "a doctor and a woman nurse."

If I have been critical of some of Mr. Ingram's arguments it is because I consider his book to be an important one, worthy of serious treatment. It is one of the few books (Bertrand Russell's *Marriage and Morals* was an early example) which set out to discuss sexual ethics from a realization that the sexual morality of the future must find its sanctions in the individual consciences of free and enlightened men and women and not in the coercions and ignorances of the past. All such books are valuable. Mr. Ingram has made a particularly useful contribution to their number, based on deep and humane thinking and experience, and commendably free from the "scientific" jargon that veils the superficial character of so much sexological work.

ALEC CRAIG.

RACE PROBLEMS

Coon, Carleton Stevens. *The Races of Europe*. New York, The Macmillan Co.; London, Macmillan & Co. 1939. 739+xv pp. Price 31s. 6d.

THIS extensive volume bears the same title as the classical work of William Z. Ripley,

at whose suggestion it was written and to whom it is dedicated. Ripley's book appeared forty years ago, and Professor Coon offers its successor and namesake as "a textbook designed for the use of college students who have had or are taking a preliminary course in anthropology." The general field covered is the racial history and classification of the European or "white" representatives of the great Caucasoid branch of humanity, though consideration is by no means limited to a single continent and parts of Asia and Africa receive a systematic treatment.

While it is indispensable as a work of reference, one would hesitate to recommend the new *Races of Europe* for consumption by a student novice. Many of the statements advanced as though already demonstrated are still highly controversial and often the expression of no more than *ex parte* opinions. There is also little doubt that some of Professor Coon's innovations in terminology will be far from acceptable to the faculty, though a similar fate has befallen several pioneering efforts in the same direction. Such are the major shortcomings of this otherwise truly encyclopædic study. Its merits are freedom from any sort of racial bias, ample documentation and a most useful glossary of technical terms.

J. C. TREVOR.

Thompson, Edgar T. (Editor). *Race Relations and the Race Problem: A Definition and an Analysis.* Durham, N. Carolina, Duke University Press; London, Cambridge University Press, 1939. Price 17s. 6d.

SINCE all over the world there are large populations of distinctly diverse origin living side by side and intermarrying, the question of race and racial relations is not only of peculiar but also of universal interest. Inasmuch, however, as its meaning and significance in any one society are to be measured by the particular nature of that society, it is both a sociological and a biological problem. If the eleven authorities who contribute to this symposium appear to dwell on the former aspect to the complete exclusion of

the latter, it is not perhaps altogether surprising, for the editor in his introductory remarks makes their position clear. "In a social sense a racial group is one whose members are treated as such, believe themselves to be such, and behave as such. The race and the relations seem to be born together. The character of the relations, and hence the character of the race, is not predetermined by the traits of biological inheritance of the peoples concerned, but results from the special circumstances of historical accident and geographical limitation in the situation in which contacts are established and maintained."

With the exception of the opening chapter, an admirable summary and short historical review of the subject contributed by that veteran sociologist Professor Robert E. Park, the authors are mainly concerned with the side of the problem with which they are doubtless most familiar, that of racial symbiosis and miscegenation in the North American continent. The example chosen is indeed worthy of special attention. In the United States and Canada there are at present some twelve million people of Negroid origin alone, as well as a number of other racial representatives, a very substantial minority among the predominant "white" population. The nature of this minority, and its political, social and biological effect upon the numerically and economically superior "Europeans," is obviously of very considerable moment. The question of primary interest, the population trend of "whites" and "blacks," and the future racial composition of the countries concerned, is discussed with praiseworthy lucidity by Professor S. J. Holmes in a chapter entitled "The Trend of the Racial Balance of Births and Deaths." Elsewhere, the same author has suggested that there are four ways in which the racial struggle can work out. The entire population may become "black"; it may become "white"; "whites" and "blacks" may fuse into a hybrid stock; or the two populations may become permanently segregated in a biological if not necessarily in a geographical sense. In the present instance, Professor Holmes's conclusion, after a careful